

## THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 15, 1851.

**HONOLULU ATHENAEUM.**—In a community like this, where the battle, toil, and engrossing cares of active life occupy so much of the attention of all classes, with little to interfere with the absorbing routine of every day drudgery, the establishment of the Reading Room by the recently organized association under this name, must be regarded as an oasis in the midst of an almost boundless mental desert. It is a bright spot in the working-man's horizon, which we hope will expand and illumine the whole hemisphere to the zenith.

A well-kept and well-furnished room, at all times accessible to the members, where periodicals from various parts of the world can be found, is now open; and where, after the labors of the day are over, the working-man, the mechanic, in short all who are thus disposed, can resort, and spend an hour or two in gaining information, and in cultivating the immortal part of his nature.

In addition to this, the efficient directors of the Athenaeum have engaged several professional gentlemen of Honolulu to deliver lectures before the Society, on such topics as are deemed of interest and benefit to the members, and the public generally. The first in the series was delivered by Mr. Swinson, on Monday evening last, before a highly respectable audience at the Chapel. We lost much of this lecture, from our inability to catch the words of the speaker, which were uttered in so low a tone of voice as not to reach that part of the house where we happened to be seated. His subject was, the fine arts;—but he dwelt more particularly upon that of painting; going rapidly through a historical sketch of its progress in Europe and the East, and showing its importance to science and commerce. After a just tribute of commendation to the principal of the Honolulu Academy, for the progress made by his pupils, in the rudiments of this beautiful art, Mr. S. took occasion to trace out for them the proper steps to be pursued in advancing to a higher degree of perfection.

On motion of R. C. Wyllie, Esq., a vote of thanks to Mr. S. was passed for his lecture, and the exercises closed with a well performed piece by the glee club.

We regard these efforts of the directors of the Athenaeum as highly creditable to them, and worthy of being vigorously seconded by the public of Honolulu.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH SAN FRANCISCO.**—The time has arrived when the question is to be decided, whether a line of steamers is to be put upon the route between the Islands and California. The decision of the question involves, to a considerable extent, the commercial interests of the islands, the comfort and convenience of the traveling public, and also the more regular and speedy transmission of the mails.

To secure the advantages to these several interests which stem ought to bestow, the character of the vessels put upon the route is of great importance. They should be of a medium size, and at the same time capable of carrying two or three hundred tons of freight. They should be fast sailers, capable of making the run from San Francisco in eight or nine days, and returning in twelve. This would secure them most of the passengers, and considerable freight, especially from hence; and it is upon both these sources that steamers must depend for their support.

In commencing an enterprise of this sort, some risk must inevitably be run by those who undertake it. The expenses can be estimated, with sufficient accuracy to form a basis of calculation; but the amount of receipts must be problematical, until experience has determined their value. From the best information we have been able to obtain, the monthly expenses of such steamers as should be employed on this route, would amount to \$7,000, or \$8,000. As two would be required, to keep up a monthly line, the expense would be, say \$16,000 pr. month. Against this outlay, to say nothing of interest on capital invested, and wear and tear of vessels, a return of \$18,000 pr. month, at least, should be received, to render the enterprise a paying one.

Can such a sum be received from passengers and freight, between the Islands and California? On the answer to this question, hinges the success of the undertaking. And what is the prospect?

60 passengers, at \$100 each, would give \$6,000  
And 100 tons of freight, at \$30, 3,000  
\$9,000

Could this be secured, both from the coast and hence, the enterprise would succeed without a doubt; and we are very strongly inclined to the opinion that if once established, this amount of patronage, and even more, would soon reward the proprietors of the line. It is a well known fact in the experience of steam navigation, that a well regulated line almost invariably increases the travel in a very great ratio. Where steamers formerly voyaged in sailing vessels, hundreds now go by steam; where necessity alone induced a man to make a voyage by sea, now, multitudes undertake them for pleasure. During the year 1850 about 800 passengers arrived at this port from California. Here we have 64 pr. month, most of whom would probably have patronized a steamer, had one been available for them. And it would be a safe calculation, we imagine, to suppose the increase of travel would more than supply the number that would take passage in sailing vessels, leaving the 800 for the steamers.

In conversation with various persons, residents of Honolulu, the opinion seems to be pretty generally entertained, that for the first few months the running of steamers would be attended with some loss; but that after the line should be established, say five or six months, it would create business for itself, and be profitable to the proprietors. The idea seems to be favorably entertained, and all with whom we have conversed seem anxious to have the thing undertaken, and would give it their patronage. We therefore hope that Mr. Kingbury, who has arrived amongst us to make inquiries into the practicability of the enterprise, will find such favorable indications, and co-operation, among the business men of the islands as to induce him to commence this desirable undertaking at once. We shall have steamers soon, without a shadow

of doubt, and it can only be regarded as a question of time, in relation to the commencement of the enterprise. Whenever it is undertaken, however, it will meet the same obstacles it now finds to overcome, and we know of no special advantage in further delay. Let us have the steamers, then, to leave San Francisco and Honolulu on the first of each month, and we have very little doubt that in six months' time the patronage would not only pay expenses, but prove reasonably remunerative to the stockholders.

FORT, LAHAINA, Feb. 12th, 1851.

To the Editor of the Polynesian:  
I have to request that you will give insertion in your paper to the following answer to a letter signed John S. Mason, published in the Times of the 5th inst.

As soon as my attention was called to that letter I addressed a note to both Mr. Bolles and Mr. Bush, of which the following is a copy:—

Fort, Lahaina, Feb. 11th.

Sir:—My attention having been called to a letter published in the Honolulu Times of Feb. 5th, over the signature of John S. Mason, wherein he states that during the gale of the 19th ult. "the Kanakas were prohibited taking him off to his vessel on account of his being Sunday, and that you were engaged 24 hours endeavoring to persuade the Governor to grant permission to the Kanakas to carry him out, which however he would not consent to." I have to request you will inform me whether the above assertion is correct, and if so who was the individual you applied to on that occasion.

I remain your obedient servant.  
[Signed] J. Y. KANEHOA.  
To which I received the following reply from Mr. Bush.

Lahaina, Feb. 12th, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—Your note of this date is at hand, and in answer to your questions "whether I was engaged for 24 hours on Sunday the 19th Jan. last, endeavoring to persuade the Governor to grant permission to the Kanakas to carry Capt. Mason of the schooner "Loo-Choo," over the reef to his vessel," I have only to say that on that day I had not the pleasure of seeing your Excellency, and have since learned that you were absent at Ranai.

And have the honor to remain  
Your Excellency's most obedient servant.  
[Signed] A. WHITE BUSH.

Mr. Bolles called on me in person, and stated that on the day in question, he fell in with the Capt. of the "Loo-Choo" on the beach, looking for a boat to go off to his vessel. And that he, (the Capt.) stated to him he could not get the natives to take him on board, it being Sunday, and against the Governor's orders. To which Mr. Bolles replied "that is all fudge, I do not believe the Governor ever said such a thing. I will be responsible." The Capt. went off in a boat directly afterwards, and was swamped.

I think, sir, the above will be sufficient to satisfy any unprejudiced person of the falsehood contained in the letter of John S. Mason. In conclusion I shall only remark, that I myself, was absent from Maui during the whole of the gale, having gone to Ranai on account of ill health, and that so far from putting difficulties in the way of relieving vessels in distress, it is both my duty and pleasure to assist them to the utmost of my power.

Your most obedient servant,

J. Y. KANEHOA.

**ATEST DATES.**—By the Am. bark "Catalpa," which arrived yesterday, we have California papers to the 24th ult. and New York dates to the 19th of December. The crowded state of our columns prevents the insertion this week of much interesting matter by this arrival.

We are again under obligations to the Post Master of San Francisco for a valuable parcel of late papers, and to Messrs. Hussey, Bond & Hale, of San Francisco for a like favor. Adams & Co.'s Express will please accept our thanks for late papers from the interior of the golden State. We have received the first number of the "Merchant's Exchange Price Current and Shipping List," which is a beautiful sheet, in its typographical appearance, and must prove of great value to Commercial men. It is edited by L. W. Sloat, Sec. of the Chamber of Commerce.

**THE GALE AT HAWAII.**—By advices from theeward side of Hawaii, we learn that the gale of the 26th ult. was the most severe within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." The bark Don Quixote, at anchor in one of the harbors of Kona, slipped and went to sea, but returned for her anchor after the gale, and had sailed for California. A stone foundation for a house, built by Kanehameha I., was demolished by this gale, several houses blown over, and trees uprooted. The leaves of all the trees in South Kona, were blighted and turned black from the effects of the wind. The sea, after the subsidence of the gale, was tremendous, and hogs, wood and considerable other property was washed away by it.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—We must beg the indulgence of our numerous correspondents till another week. The late hour at which their communications were received, and the crowded state of our columns, with advertisements, &c., deprives us of the pleasure of inserting them this week. Several of those from Maui shall appear in our next; and to all would we express our thanks for their attention, and the interest manifested in the affairs of the kingdom connected with that island.

"D." has our thanks, and will have a hearing next week.

**LOSS OF SCHOONER.**—The schooner Kaaukua, (formerly the Vulcan) was lost at Koloa, Kauai, on the 25th ult. She went ashore in the same gale that wrecked the Nisida Stewart on this island. The K. was owned by a native of Kauai, Daniela Olelela, and this was her first trip since she obtained a Hawaiian register. We are sorry to hear that she is a total loss, together with a considerable amount of freight, which she had taken on board for this place.

**HAWAIIAN REGISTERS.**—The British brig Enigma, and the American brig Baltimore, of New Bedford, have both passed into the hands of Hawaiian subjects, and have been registered under the Hawaiian flag. We are informed they are both to be employed, for the present, as coasters.

**ATEST INTELLIGENCE.**—We are indebted to J. Kingbury, Esq. for a late paper from San Francisco, containing the principal items of Atlantic news down to Dec. 11.

The mail was received in San Francisco by the steamship Oregon, Capt. Pearson, which left Panama on the 3d of Jan., and arrived on the morning of the 20th, making the run in sixteen and a half days.

The American Congress assembled on the first Monday in December, and the papers contain the President's Message, and the Reports of several of the Heads of Departments. From that of the Secretary of the Treasury we find the receipts into the Treasury for the year ending June 30, were, — \$47,421,745.90 and the expenditure, — \$45,002,168.90 and that the public debt had been reduced since the last annual report, — \$495,276.79.

The Report of the Post Master General exhibits an excess of receipts over expenditures, of \$340,000; and recommends a reduction of postage in all the Atlantic States, to a uniform rate of three cents when pre-paid, and five cents when unpaid. A reduction is also recommended on letters to California and Oregon to twenty cents,—just half the present rate,—and a considerable reduction on newspapers and pamphlets sent to any part of the Union.

From the Message of President Fillmore, which is too long for entire insertion in our columns, we make the following extracts as of most interest to the readers of the Polynesian.

Nations, like individuals in a state of nature are equal and independent, possessing certain rights, and owing certain duties to each other, arising from the necessities of the human condition, which rights and duties there is no common human authority to protect and enforce. Still, they are rights and duties, binding in conscience, and in honor, although there is no tribunal to which an injured party can appeal, but the disinterested judgment of mankind, and ultimately the arbitrament of the sword.

Among the acknowledged rights of nations is that, which each possesses of establishing that form of government which it may deem most conducive to the happiness and prosperity of its own citizens; of choosing that form, as circumstances may require; and of managing its internal affairs according to its own will. The people of the United States claim this right for themselves and they readily concede it to others. Hence it becomes an imperative duty not to interfere in the government or internal policy of other nations; and although we may sympathize with the unfortunate or oppressed, everywhere in their struggles for freedom, our principles forbid us from taking any part in such foreign contests.

We make no wars to promote or to prevent successions to thrones; to maintain any theory of national power; or to suppress the actual government of any country; but we are engaged for ourselves. We instigate no revolutions, nor suffer any hostile military expeditions to be fitted out in the United States to invade the territory or provinces of a friendly nation. The great law of humanity ought to have a national, as well as a personal and individual application. We should act toward other nations as we wish them to act toward us; and justice and conscience should form the rule of conduct between Governments, instead of mere power, self-interest, or the desire of aggrandizement.

It is our duty to cultivate friendly relations with foreign nations, to reciprocate every noble and generous act, and to perform punctually and scrupulously every treaty obligation—these are the duties which we owe to other States, and by the performance of which we entitle ourselves to like treatment from them; or if that in any case, be refused, we can enforce our own rights with justice and a clear conscience.

I am happy in being able to say that no unfavorable change in our foreign relations has taken place since the Message at the opening of the last Congress. We are at peace with all nations, and we enjoy in our country the degree of the blessings of that peace, in a prosperous and growing commerce, and in all the forms of amicable national intercourse. The unexampled growth of the country, the present amount of its population, and its ample means for the support of its citizens, are all nationalities, while it is true that its character for justice, and a regard to the rights of other nations, will cause that respect to be readily and cheerfully paid.

A convention was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, in April last, for the purpose of constructing a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and for other purposes. The treaty has since been ratified by the contracting parties, the exchange of ratifications has been effected, and proclamation thereof has been duly made.

In relation to the stipulations contained in this convention, two other objects remain to be accomplished between the contracting powers:

First, The designation and establishment of a free port at each end of the canal.

Second, An agreement fixing the distance from the shore within which belligerent maritime operations shall not be carried on. On these points there is little doubt that the two Governments will come to an understanding.

The company of citizens of the United States who have acquired from the State of Nicaragua the privilege of constructing a ship canal between the two oceans, through the territory of that State have made progress in their preparatory arrangements. The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 19th of April last, above referred to, being now in operation, it is to be hoped that the guarantees which the United States will be able to secure the completion of the work with all practicable expedition.

It is obvious that this result, would be indefinitely postponed, if any other than peaceful measures, for the purpose of harmonizing these conflicting claims to territory in that quarter, should be adopted. It will consequently be my endeavor to cause any further negotiations on the part of this Government, which may be requisite for this purpose, to be so conducted as to bring them to a speedy and successful close.

Some unavoidable delay has occurred, arising from distance and difficulty of intercourse, between this Government and that of Nicaragua, but as intelligence has just been received of the appointment of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Government, to reside at Washington, whose arrival may soon be expected, it is hoped that no further impediments will be experienced in the prompt transaction of the business between the two Governments.

Citizens of the United States have undertaken the connection of the two oceans by means of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under grants of the Mexican Government to a citizen of that Republic. It is understood that a thorough survey of the course of the communication is in progress, and that every reason to expect that it will be prosecuted with characteristic energy, especially when that Government shall have consented to such stipulations with the government of the United States as may be necessary to impart a feeling of security to those who may embark their property in the enterprise.

By the last advices from Mexico it would appear, however, that that Government entertains strong objections to some of the stipulations which the parties concerned in the project of the Railroad deem necessary for their protection and security. Further consideration, it is to be hoped, or some modification of terms, may yet reconcile the difference existing between the two Governments in this respect.

Fresh instructions have recently been given to the Minister of the United States in Mexico, who is prosecuting the subject with promptitude and ability.

Although the negotiations with Portugal, for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States against that Government have not yet resulted in a formal treaty, yet a proposition made by the Government of Portugal for the final adjustment and payment of those claims, has recently been accepted on the part of the United States. It gives me great pleasure to say that Mr. Clay, to whom the negotiation on the part of the United States had been intrusted, discharged the duties of his appointment with ability and discretion, acting always within the instructions of his Government.

It is expected that a regular Convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two Governments into effect.

The Commissioner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the convention with Brazil, of the 27th of January, 1849, has entered upon the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act. It is hoped that it may be completed within the time which it prescribes.

The documents, however, which the Imperial Government, by the third article of the Convention, stipulates to furnish to the Government of the United States, have not yet been received. As it is presumed that those documents will be furnished by the correct disposition of the claims, it may become necessary for Congress to extend the period limited for the duration of the commission. The sum stipulated by the 4th article of the Convention to be paid to this Government has been received.

The collection in the ports of the United States against the duties upon the vessels of Chili and their cargoes has been suspended, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of May, 1832. It is to be hoped that this measure will impart a fresh impulse to the commerce between the two countries, which, of late, and especially since our acquisition of Columbia, has, to the mutual advantage of the parties, been much augmented.

Peruvian guano has become so desirable an article to the agricultural interests of the United States, that it is the duty of the Government to employ all the means properly in its power for the purpose of causing that article to be imported in the United States at a reasonable price.

Nothing will be omitted on my part towards accomplishing this desirable end. I am persuaded that in removing any restraints on this traffic, the Peruvian government will promote its own best interests, while it will afford a proof of a friendly disposition towards this country which will be duly appreciated.

The treaty between the United States and his Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, which has recently been made public, will, it is believed, have a beneficial effect upon the relations between the two countries.

The relative and private parts of the Island of St. Domingo, which were formerly colonies of Spain and France, respectively, are still in an unsettled condition. The proximity of that island to the United States, and the delicate questions involved in the existing controversy, render it imperative that it should be permanently and speedily adjusted.

The interests of humanity and of general commerce also demand this; and as intimations of the same sentiment have been received from other governments, it is hoped that some plan may be devised to effect the object in a manner which will be mutually satisfactory.

The policy of the United States will not fail, by the exercise of all proper friendly offices, to do all in its power to put an end to the destructive war which has raged between the different parts of the Island, and to secure to them both the benefits of peace and commerce.

All experience has demonstrated the wisdom and policy of raising a large portion of revenue, for the support of Government, from duties on goods imported. The power to lay these duties is unquestionable, and its chief object, of course, is to replenish the treasury. But if, in doing this, an accidental advantage may be gained by the industry of our citizens, it is our duty to avail ourselves of that advantage.

A duty laid upon an article which cannot be produced in this country—such as tea or coffee—adds to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly paid by the consumer. But a duty paid upon an article which can be produced here, stimulates the skill and industry of our own country to produce the same article, which is brought into the market in competition with the foreign article, and the importer is thus compelled to reduce his price to that at which the domestic article can be sold, thereby throwing a part of the duty upon the producer of the foreign article.

The continuance of this process creates the skill, and invites the capital which finally enables us to produce the article much cheaper than it could have been produced from abroad, thereby benefiting both the producer and the consumer. The consequence of this is, that the artisan, and the agriculturist, are brought together, each affords a ready market for the produce of the other, the whole country becomes prosperous; and the ability to produce every necessary of life renders us independent in war as well as in peace.

A high tariff can never be permanent. It will cause dissatisfaction and will be changed. It excludes competition, and thereby invites the investment of capital in manufactures to such extent, that when changed it brings distress, bankruptcy and ruin upon all who have been misled by its facilities. The consequence of this is, that the artisan, and the agriculturist, are brought together, each affords a ready market for the produce of the other, the whole country becomes prosperous; and the ability to produce every necessary of life renders us independent in war as well as in peace.

But to make a tariff uniform and permanent, it is not only necessary that the laws should not be altered, but that the duty should not fluctuate. To effect this, all duties should be specific, wherever the nature of the article is such as to admit of it. Ad valorem duties fluctuate with the price, and offer strong temptations to fraud and piracy. Specific duties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all ports, and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that than upon one of inferior quality.

I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue, making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country, as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is also important that an unfortunate provision in the present tariff, which imports a much higher duty upon the raw material than upon our manufactures than upon the manufactured article, should be remedied.

The President recommends Branch Mint for California, and in the interim, the receipt of gold bullion, stamped by an authorized assayer, for all government dues. He repeats the recommendations of his predecessor in regard to the importance of opening a line of communication between the valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific coast, and urges the subject upon the attention of Congress. On the subject of internal improvements, the President states concisely the constitutional authority for thus expending the federal revenue, and recommends a perseverance in that policy. The series of compromises

adopted by the last Congress, including the "Fugitive Slave Law," are regarded by the President as definitive in relation to those subjects, and adherence to them is strongly recommended. On this subject, and in conclusion of his Message he says:—

For this reason I recommend your adherence to the adjustment established by those measures until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse.

By that adjustment we have been rescued from the wide and boundless agitation that surrounded us, and have a firm, distinct and legal ground to rest upon. And the occasion, I trust, will justify me in exhorting my countrymen to rally upon and maintain that ground as the best, if not the only means, of restoring peace and quiet to the country and maintaining inviolate the integrity of the Union.

And now, fellow-citizens, I cannot bring this communication to a close, without invoking you to join me in humble and devout thanks to the Great Ruler of nations, for the multiplied blessings which he has so graciously bestowed upon us. His hand, so often visible in our preservation, has stayed the pestilence, saved us from foreign wars and domestic disturbances, and scattered plenty throughout the land.

Our liberties, religious and civil, have been maintained; the fountains of knowledge have all been kept open, and means of happiness widely spread and generally enjoyed, greater, than have fallen to the lot of any other nation. And, while deeply penetrated with gratitude for the past, let us hope that His all-wise Providence will so guide our councils, as that they shall result in the satisfaction to our constituents, securing the peace of the country, and adding new strength to the united Government under which we live.

MILLARD FILLMORE.  
Washington, December 2, 1850.

**ROBBERY ON THE ISTHMUS.**—Another extensive robbery was committed on the isthmus, in Dec., but through the efficient energy of the citizens, and 25 soldiers detached in pursuit of the robbers, all but about \$6,000 of the treasure were recovered, and three of the ten robbers were arrested. The train attacked was that Messrs. Zachrisson, Nelson & Co., in which was over \$2,000,000. The robbers made off with some \$120,000, but so hot was the pursuit, headed by Mr. Nelson, that they had neither time to secrete it, or to convey it away.

The Panama Star says:—

In noticing the whole of this affair, it would be invidious, where all did so well and acquitted themselves with so much credit, to single out individuals in other terms than have done in plain narrative above. But we must draw attention and give great credit to the officers and soldiers, who so promptly equipped and reported themselves ready for duty when the call was made for their services. The whole military force of the city seemed to be animated with the one wish to take part in the expedition, and were assured by those who led it, that during the entire search in the woods, and during the skirmishes, the soldiers displayed the utmost endurance of fatigue and privation, as well as untiring energy and most excellent courage. They behaved most excellently well, and we are pleased to learn that Messrs. Z. N. & Co., in appreciation of their services, have presented to each of the privates a purse of \$50—as well as \$5 each to all the soldiers of the garrison, who were not on the expedition only because their services were not needed.

The wounded negro, who was captain or leader of the band is now in the city Hospital, where his wound is being attended to. We are informed that he has been condemned to be shot in a very short time, and that the other two prisoners are to be confined in the chain gang for life.

Some strong example of this kind is needed here, and the sooner it is made, the more powerful will be its effect. The country is infested with large numbers of Chilians, Peruvians, Costa Ricans, and others, who have been justly occupied for years past have been plunder and rapine—and as this Isthmus now presents a rich field for operations, they are flocking here in numbers too great for the safety of life or property.

**UNITED STATES SHIP YORKTOWN.**—The following extract of a letter from Lieut. Frailey, gives a more particular account than yet published of the loss of this vessel:—

United States Ship Dale.  
Port of Paita, Sept. 30, 1850.

DEAR SIR:—I have to communicate the most interesting intelligence of the entire loss of the United States ship Yorktown, on the morning of the 6th inst., while endeavoring to pass between the island of Mayo and Buena Vista, the ship striking upon a ledge of rocks, extending from the northern point of the island, and being 10 miles distant from this place, and becoming a part of the duty upon the producer of the foreign article.

The continuance of this process creates the skill, and invites the capital which finally enables us to produce the article much cheaper than it could have been produced from abroad, thereby benefiting both the producer and the consumer. The consequence of this is, that the artisan, and the agriculturist, are brought together, each affords a ready market for the produce of the other, the whole country becomes prosperous; and the ability to produce every necessary of life renders us independent in war as well as in peace.

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## Published by Authority.

Notice to all foreigners residing in or coming to this kingdom.

Foreigners are reminded that for the legalizing of their transactions, under existing laws, it is necessary that they take out certificates of nationality. Those who may not have received their Passports, showing to what nation they belong, are hereby requested to present along with their application (whether they apply in writing or verbally) a certificate under the hand and seal of some resident Diplomatic Agent or Consul, on leaving which, in the office of the Interior, certificates of nationality required by law, will be issued to them.

Foreigners who may have brought papers will obtain their certificates of nationality, presenting the same, vised by their Consular Agent, by the Minister of Foreign Relations, at the Office of the Interior. Such Passports are required to be left in that office.

## CIRCULAR.

To the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of foreign nations, residing on the Hawaiian Islands.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 10th February, 1851.  
SIR:—Circumstances having recently come under notice the fact that foreigners coming to reside under the King's jurisdiction, and in pursuit of their lawful industry, entering numerous transactions, not only with one another, but with the King's subjects, which transactions embrace a much wider range since the adoption, much to the King's honor, of the principle of allowing them to acquire lands in fee simple, have not generally taken into their certificates of nationality, as required by Section (page 77), Article I, Chapter V, part I, of the Second Act of Kahemehameha III.; by which a question might arise, in Hawaiian Courts, as to the validity of their transactions, and as to whether such foreigners, applying for leases of land, could be considered as legally domiciled, in the sense of Section X, (page 102) Article 2, Chapter VII of the said Act. We feel it no less due to them than to His Majesty's Government, on behalf of the Minister of the Interior, to call your earliest attention to this important subject.

As the majority of such foreigners have come without Passports, it would facilitate their applications for certificates of nationality for them to accompany, with the same, proof of their nationality, under the hand and seal of their respective Consuls. The advantage of this would be, besides a compliance with the law, in the interest of the parties themselves, to enable foreign Diplomatic Agents and Consuls to circulate those who are entitled to their protection, and to enable the Minister of the Interior, to make his annual returns to the Legislature of the whole foreign population, with greater accuracy, in the distinction of their several nationalities. Now that foreigners are coming in, from all quarters, in increasing numbers, you will at once see that their proper classification, under their respective nationalities, even with a view to the general safety of life and property, is a matter of primary importance.

Not doubting that you will take this view of the case, and exercise your judgment therewith with the least possible delay,

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient, humble servant,  
R. C. WYLLIE.

**NOTICE TO FOREIGN RESIDENTS, NATIVES OF COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE NO CONSULS ESTABLISHED IN THE KINGDOM.**

All such foreigners, in applying for certificates of nationality, as required by law, are recommended when they have no Passports to present to what nation they belong, to present to the Minister of the Interior, a certificate, from the Diplomatic Agent or Consul of any other foreign nation that they are subjects or citizens of the particular kingdom or state to which they owe allegiance.

The following return from the Minister of the Interior may interest the public generally:—

The whole number of Certificates of Nationality granted by the Minister of the Interior from the 30th of June 1846 to the 10th of Feb. 1851, is 230, which may be classed as follows:—

119 to natives of the United States of America.  
75 to natives of Great Britain.  
11 to natives of France.  
6 to natives of China.  
5 to natives of Germany.  
4 to natives of Italy.  
3 to natives of the Western Islands.  
2 to natives of Calcutta.  
1 to a native of Sweden.  
1 to a native of the West Indies.  
1 to a native of Prussia.  
1 to a native of Ecuador.  
1 to a native of Chili.

Home Office.  
Feb. 10, 1851.  
W. GOODALE,  
Clerk to Min. of Int.

## APPOINTMENT.

By His Excellency the Governor of Oahu:—Alexander J. Cartwright to be Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of the City of Honolulu.

By His Excellency the Governor of Maui:—Edwin Miner, of Haiku, Maui, to be Agent to take Acknowledgments.

Okiia e ke Kinaiia o Oahu, o Panahi laua me kana wahine, o Kamauli, no ka hewa o ka kane.  
Okiia e ke Kinaiia o Maui.  
O John Cavanahua laua me kana wahine, o Kaula.  
O Kahalike laua me Moku, kana wahine.  
O Kani laua me Kilina, kana wahine.  
O Napopolu, laua me Mumuku, kana wahine.  
O Kahuwailapalo, laua me Nakai, kana wahine.  
O Monona, laua me Kaakau,